

CORRESPONDENCE.

We do not hold ourselves responsible for the statements made, or opinions expressed by our correspondents.

MR. EDITOR:

While all good people and true are uniting in their endeavors to suppress the spread of vice and immorality in our midst, it is discouraging to them to be met with obstructions placed in their way by their friends.

The vice and prudent Sabbath laws that we have are broken by the descendants of those who assisted in framing them; the teachings of the pulpit are nullified by the sloth and apathy of those who mean well, but insist upon using the Sabbath as a day of rest, instead of devoting themselves to the services in the sanctuary. These things are discouraging, and especially so when one reflects that however sure they may feel that they mean no harm, and do none to themselves, yet there is the rising generation to be looked after, their tastes and habits to be formed.

Besides the violation of the Sabbath, there is the baleful influence exerted on the minds of the young by familiarizing them with the aspect of vicious things. All know how impressionable the minds of the young are how firm what appear to the mature mind to be small things fasten themselves in our children's memories. Their spirit of imitation is generally strong, and what they see done by others they will try to do themselves.

To illustrate the point, anyone can see with what delight an ever-present group of youngsters watch the two toy roosters fight; in Thrum's show-windows on Fort street. Cock-fights are classed amongst the degrading amusements, and should not be encouraged. But there is every reason for believing that not a few of the delighted boys that watch the toy roosters will hanker for a "real" fight amongst the fowls in their home yards; they cannot do so without getting excited (it is a fascinating sport); they will play truant to see the end of a contest. Truants become idlers, idlers are the servants of the devil; they become hoodlums, get into gaol, drink, rob, murder, and are hanged. And all because somebody wanted to make a little money selling a mechanical toy.

PURITAN.

There are said to be cities in the world where the English language is spoken, where the following version of the decalogue would apply. How thankful we should be that we live in Honolulu.

Thou shalt have one God only; who would be at the expense of two? No graven image may be worshipped, except the currency. Swear not at all, for thy curse thine enemy is none the worse. At church on Sundays to attend will serve to keep the world thy friend. Honor thy parents, that is all from whom advancement may befall. Thou shalt not kill; but needst not strive officiously, to keep alive. Do not adultery commit; Advantage rarely comes of it. Thou shalt not steal, an empty feat, while 'tis so lucrative to cheat. Bear not false witness; let the lie have time on its own wings to fly. Thou shalt not covet, but tradition approves all forms of competition.

P. S.—Editors of our exchanges are requested to insert the name of their town in place of Honolulu.

Probate Court.

CHIEF-JUSTICE JUDD ON THE BENCH.

MONDAY, NOV. 24.

In the case of the Estate of Chong Pau, alias Ah Pau, the Court ordered that the accounts of Ah Fook, administrator, be proved, and that he be discharged.

Judge Austin presiding.

In the case of the Estate of Kano, the Court reserved its decision.

In Chambers—Before Associate Justice McCully.

Emma Kaleleonalani et al vs. Commissioners of Crown Lands. The Court found judgment for the plaintiffs. A written decision will be filed.

The case of F. T. Lenehan et al, assignees of Lee Chat, vs. Akana et al, for an order to set aside mortgage as void, will be heard before the Chief Justice this morning at 10 o'clock. Mr. Ashford will appear for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Castle for the defendants.

Auction Sale of Imported Horses by E. P. Adams. A. G. Ellis, Auctioneer.

One span of black mares, no white; 15 hands high, 4 and 5 years, full sisters. Bought in at \$425.

Cornet: Bay gelding, foaled May 1st, 1878, sired by Contractor, he by Ajax, son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian; first dam, Bona, by Blackwood, he by Alexander Norman; second dam by Lost Cause; third dam by Mambrino Chief. Bought by Mr. D. Lane for \$250.

Benton Boy: Sorrel gelding, 6 years old, by Gen. Benton. Dam, the first trotting mare Aurora, public record 2:27; she by

John Nelson, son of imported Trustee. Sold to Captain Cluney for \$290.

Menlo: Blood bay gelding, 5 years old. By Mohawk Chief, he by Rysdyk's Hambletonian, dam Mater Occidentia (dam of Occident-2:16 1/4). Gov. Stanford paid \$20,000 each for Mohawk Chief and General Benton. Withdrawn after one bid of \$300.

Alabama: Bay mare, sired by Robt. E. Lee; he by old St. Clair; dam Melinche; dam of Frederick Crocker, 2-year old; record 2:25 1/4. Knocked down to Mr. A. Jaeger for \$280.

Clementine: Public record, 2:21. Brown mare, 15 1/2 hands, by Addison, Jr., he by Addison, son of Old Vermont and Black Hawk. She has won over fifty races, and \$35,500, in stakes and purses, retiring with a public record of 2:21, which mark she was then, and is still, capable of lowering. Bought in at \$575.

Bell Boyd (thorough-bred): Blood bay mare, black points, 5 years old, by Springbok, he by imported Australian, dam Hester, by Lexington. First dam, Boydana, by imported Knight of St. George son of Irish Birdcatcher; 2nd dam Sally Wallace, by Star Davis; 3rd dam, Evelyn, by American Eclipse; 4th dam, Hannah Maree, by Gohana; 5th dam, Sally Maree, by Carolinian; 6th dam, by Imp. Jack Andrew; 7th dam, by Imp. Driver; 8th dam, by Imp. Fearnought; 9th dam, by Imp. Ariel, son of Merton's Imp. Traveler; 10th dam, by Gaine's Careless, son of Imp. Obscurity; 11th dam, by Imp. Janus. Sold to Mr. S. Parker for \$295.

Thorough-bred bay filly, foaled Jan. 24th, 1882, by Shannon, full brother to Molly McCarthy, Shannon by Monday; dam, Hennie Farrow, by imported Shamrock; second dam, Ida, by Belshazzar; dam, Boydana, (dam of Bell Boyd). Sold to Mr. S. Parker for \$320.

Brown Prince (stallion), bought by Mr. Tong Yen for \$335.

Sugar Extraction by Separation.

A new method of sugar extraction has been worked by several German factories with satisfactory results. It consists of three operations, viz: the preparation of the caustic lime, the formation of the saccharate by precipitation, and the purification of the saccharate. Australian papers must study everything to produce a splendid sugar at the lowest price, and those who do not so, but try to succeed by the rule of thumb management, are making a great mistake. Scientific as well as practical management is now wanted. As regards the above-named system of extraction, the caustic lime is pulverized soon after leaving the limekiln, and is then placed upon a magnetized surface in order to separate any iron articles. Care must be taken to prevent atmospheric moisture—in fact, the pulverizing operation takes place in hermetically sealed vessels. When the lime is thoroughly pulverized it is placed upon a weighing machine, provided with a revolving device which empties a given quantity into the saccharine solution. The precipitation of the saccharate is effected in a cooling macerator. Sundry pipes circulate a cooling liquor, which keeps the saccharine solution at a very low temperature. Above the macerator cooler is placed the pulverized-caustic-lime-measurer and two large tanks; one for working the molasses, and the other for water to dilute the molasses and to wash the press. A given quantity of dilute molasses 25 hectolitres containing 7 per cent of sugar. When the solution reaches a very low temperature in the cooler 5 kilos of caustic lime is added at a time, and in about an hour all the sugar is saccharate with an excess of lime. The cooling macerator is duplicate in form; one vessel is emptied by an exhaust and force pump, at a pressure of one or two atmospheres into filter presses, the other being filled in the meantime. The liquor containing five per cent of sugar flows from the filter presses into a waste pipe. The liquor that afterwards runs from the presses is used for diluting the molasses to be mixed with caustic lime. The saccharate remaining in the filter presses is pure white, and contains 100 parts of sugar to 130 parts of lime. If the molasses worked represents five per cent of the weight of the beet, the saccharate obtained is mixed with the beet juice. In cases where the molasses have to be worked at once for its sugar, it is necessary to separate the saccharate excess of lime by mixing it with weak juices. The tribasic saccharate is transformed into a calcic-mono-basic and hydrated lime, and the latter is easily separated by suitable filter presses. The liquor from the latter apparatus contains all the sugar and only 30 parts of lime to 100 of sugar. The residuum is then washed, which contains four per cent of sugar.—*Australian Tropical Planter.*

HOLDING THE BREATH.

Any one who has tried the experiment of holding their breath knows that at the end of, say thirty seconds, a painful feeling begins to be felt in the chest, which becomes more intense with each succeeding tick of the

watch. In forty-five seconds the head begins to feel surcharged with blood, and objects swim before the eyes. If the experiment is prolonged to beyond one minute, there is an awful sense of suffocation, which would simply craze the experimenter did he not know that he could give himself immediate relief.

Under the most favorable circumstances, in very exceptional cases, a man can hold his breath for a minute and three-quarters; if unable to breathe for two minutes the doctors say that animation becomes so thoroughly suspended that nothing but the most vigorous measures will restore it again.

But there are men whom practice enable to not only go without breathing, but to exert themselves to a considerable degree without air. Such is the old man Pelehu, a native Hawaiian, who, in 1882, remained under water for two minutes and a half, and in the following year three minutes. Pelehu is a man 73 years of age, and has all his life been a fisherman. His record is beaten, however, by an old native diver at Huelo, Island of Maui, who was timed by two persons while he went down in four fathoms of water, and worked on some fastenings to a sugar mill roller that was resting on the bottom. He remained under the water four and a half minutes, came to the surface and inhaled a few mouthfuls of air, went down again and remained five full minutes. This he did several times, until the gear was adjusted, and the roller lifted to the surface.

One necessary condition for the successful accomplishment of these feats of endurance seem to be, here, at least, that the water shall be warm. On Monday last the water was quite cool, and the winning contestant in the diving match remained under water but 46 1/2 seconds. He was a young man, and complained of the cold. It would be interesting to know how Pelehu's record of three minutes compares with that of pearl divers and other professionals elsewhere.

HOW PLANTERS FARE IN FIJI.

To make more clear the matters on which we spoke in our issue of Tuesday last, we print to-day an account of the new regulations as to imported laborers and their distribution in Fiji which were spoken of as "concessions." This is, perhaps, giving more space to them than their importance to anyone here warrants; but further condensation seemed likely to prevent them from being clearly understood, and there are, no doubt, many to whom they will be found of interest.

The granting of credit to the planters is the only point in which these regulations have any appearance of liberality as compared with the system in vogue here. Such credit for a portion of their payments it is easy for the Government of Fiji to grant to planters. The original expense is provided for by a loan negotiated at a long date, and in the Colonies the Banks are always ready to accommodate the Government when funds are wanted before they are available in the ordinary course, because one (or more) of them always gets the advantage of keeping the Government account. In all other respects the planters here are much more liberally and fairly dealt with than are those of Fiji in the like case.

A "plain, practical, unpretentious pedagogue" promises, in view of the need of a personal pronoun of the common gender, to represent the circumlocution he or she, him or her, etc., the use of nominative, se; possessive, sis; objective, sim, corresponding in sound to he, his or him.

Father Rearden, who lately returned to America from Ireland, says he was utterly powerless to discourage Irish immigration. Every Irish boy and girl, he says, has one desire foremost in mind, and that is to come to America.

The demand for opium, as a new stimulant, during the cholera scare in Europe, increased the price of the drug more than 25 per cent, even in English markets.

Boston spiritualists have nearly finished a \$250,000 temple.

REST.

[Mary Clemmer.]

Weep not when I am dead, dear friend, Sweetheart, grieve not when I lie low! While o'er my clay your soft eyes bend Remember it was good to go. When low you press the violet sod, Whose purple tears enstar my breast, Beloved, think I sleep in God. Remember such alone are blest.

The perfect silence will be dear, How dear the chance of painless rest; And, beyond all pain or fear, The perfect waking will be best. How dim this distant day will seem. How far the grief we suffer here! This life the mirage of a dream, Merged to a morning calm and clear.

Drinking Ceremonies.

[London Brewers' Guardian.]

The custom of touching glasses prior to drinking healths is very common in England and many other countries, and especially in Germany. It is curious to trace how this custom has prevailed, and still exists, even among savage tribes. To drink out of the same cup and to eat off the same plate, was one of the ways in which the ancients celebrated a marriage, and the wedding feast continues to be not the least important of the marriage ceremonies to the present day.

The Indians of Brazil retain a custom of drinking together a little brandy as a sign that the marriage is concluded. In China similar customs are met with. In the medieval banquets of Germany it was the custom to pass a "loving cup" from hand to hand, but this gradually necessitated that the cup should be of enormous size, and thus smaller cups or glasses were adopted, and the old custom was conformed to by the drinkers touching their glasses before drinking.

The ceremony attending the passing and drinking out of the "loving cup," as practiced at our great city festivals and at some of our college halls, is said to have arisen from the assassination of King Edward. It was then the custom among the Anglo-Saxons to pass round a large cup, from which each guest drank; he who thus drank stood up, and as he lifted the cup with both hands his body was exposed without any defense to a blow, and the occasion was often seized by an enemy to murder him. To prevent this the following plan was adopted: When one of the company stood up to drink, he required the companion who sat next to him to be his pledge—that is, to be responsible for protecting him against anybody who should attempt to take advantage of his defenseless position; this companion stood up also, and raised his drawn sword in his hand to defend the drinker while drinking.

This practice, in a somewhat altered form, continued long after the condition of society had ceased to require it, and was the origin of the modern practice of pledging in drinking. In drinking from the "loving cup" as now practiced, each person rises and takes the cup in his hand to drink, and at the same time the person seated next to him rises also, and when the latter takes the cup in his turn, the individual next to him does the same.

Influence of Electricity on Bread.

[Pittsburg Commercial-Gazette.]

A communication has been sent to this office which, to say the least, if not quaint, is decidedly original, and if followed up promises to revolutionize the bread industry of this and other countries. In fact it would seem that there is in store for the people the stern necessity of seeing to it that every man knows his baker and that the aforesaid man of kneads is a person of good morals, in fact a man after his (the bread eater's) own heart, lest by eating the bread the consumer partakes of the nature of the baker. The communication is as follows:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE COMMERCIAL GAZETTE: I have for some time been studying animal electricity in its various phases, and the result of my investigations leads me to believe that it is possible for human beings to impart electricity to fellow men in ways that would at first thought seem highly improbable. Especially is this possible through the medium of breadstuffs. In fact, it is impossible to eat bread without partaking of the "muscular electricity of the baker who kneaded it, and thus in time the consumer takes on the disposition of the baker. The theory, of course being, that while shaping the loaves of bread, while yet in the dough, by contact with the same, the baker imparts to it a portion of his nature, which lies dormant in the baking process, but making itself felt in the system of the consumer.

Villainous Absinthe.

[Chicago Herald Interview.]

"What is your opinion, doctor, of absinthe as a beverage?" queried the scribe. "Of all villainous drinks I think that is the worst. It is said to be good for digestion. It is not. A fool paragraph in the papers the other day said it was a sure cure for cholera. That is just as much a mistake as the other. But I'll tell you what it will surely do. It will surely make the drinker a confirmed epileptic, and it will destroy all his virile powers. It is imported from France, and in its purity is composed of the essence of wormwood (absinthium), sweet flag, aniseed, angelica root and alcohol. But like most imported liquor it is largely adulterated, and with the most deadly compounds, such as sulphate of copper, blue vitriol and chloride of antimony. Its action on the nervous system is different from that of alcohol, and more nearly resembles nicotine. In a word, a more consummate devil of destruction could not be concocted by the highest scientific skill than is found in this same absinthe, which many of our young men are now in the habit of drinking daily."

Syracuse Herald: "Yes," she said to her escort as they glided around the rink, "I do so love roller skating. While you are sailing around your soul seems floating away toward heaven and—" Just at that moment both of her soles floated away toward heaven and the rest of her smote the earthy floor with a mighty smite.

HOW BRITONS VOTE.

The Leading Features of the English Ballot System.

How the Voting Ticket Reads—Selecting a Candidate—The Check Upon "Stuffing"—Elaborate, Yet Simple.

[Luis Jackson in The Current.]

The distinguishing feature of the British ballot system is an absolute prevention of such a scandal as "stuffing" ballot boxes. A few days prior to an election the Liberal and Conservative committees post to every voter on the municipal or parliamentary official list, their campaign literature, eliciting "your vote and interest" for their respective candidates, and with these papers is sent a card giving the voter his official number on the list, and a voter's card or election ticket, which, though British, is an exact imitation of the ticket issued by the government.

On the day of election the voter proceeds to the polling booth, in the antechamber of which he is confronted by the presiding election officer (usually the alderman of the ward or his deputy), who, in the presence of an authorized representative of the Liberal and Conservative parties, also stationed in the room, asks the voter his name, which the latter gives, and if he possesses ordinary intelligence, also gives his official number to facilitate search. The officer thereupon scans the list, and hands the voter his election card or ticket. Personating is rare, the culprit, upon discovery, invariably finding himself sentenced to six months' hard labor within twenty-four hours.

The voting ticket reads as follows:

COUNTERFOIL No. 5,183.

DARLINGTON, CHARLES,

WILBERFORCE, JOHN,

Put a cross in the space opposite the party's name for whom you intend to vote. If you sign your name or put any other mark of identification besides the cross your vote is null and void.

At some elections, such as school boards, there may be twenty candidates for ten places. In such cases the voter is entitled to ten votes, and he puts a cross against the ten names he selects. "If you put more than ten crosses, or more than one cross against any name, your vote is null and void, but you can vote for less than ten candidates." All these instructions are stated on the ticket according to the circumstances and nature of the election.

Now comes the check upon "stuffing." The voter's number is, say, 786. The election officer tears out the ticket from his counterfoil check book. The ticket bears the number 5183, and on the counterfoil only, retained by the officer, he marks the voter's number, 786. The voter then proceeds to one of the ten little compartments and secretly puts his cross against the name of his favorite, passes on, and, in the presence of another officer and the two political agents, deposits his ticket in the ballot box. If he, by accident, spoils the ticket before depositing, he can get another from the officer, who, in the presence of the political agents, endorses the counterfoil "spoiled."

It follows, therefore, that if all the tickets were taken from the ballot box and compared with the counterfoils, it could be seen for whom No. 786 marked his ticket, and the secrecy of the ballot would be destroyed; but this is guarded against by the following arrangement: At precisely 4 o'clock p. m. the ballot is closed, the box is sealed, and is at once dispatched by the presiding officer, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, rigidly enforced, to the mayor of the city. The counterfoil check books are, under like circumstances and penalty, packed and sealed, and immediately handed to the postmaster, who dispatches them to the registrar of elections in London. By an elaborate, yet simple, process of counting at the City hall, in the presence of party representatives, the total is arrived at, and the name of the elected representative declared.

In the event of the election running close, and a question arising as to the eligibility of certain voters on account of naturalization or otherwise, a scrutiny can be demanded, and by a judge's order only, the London registrar is bound to produce the counterfoils, which can be compared with the tickets held by the mayor. If no scrutiny is demanded the registrar and the mayor remove the papers from their vaults at the end of twelve months, and destroy them.

Georgia's Money-Drawer.

Georgia is not through yet with her wonders. A gentleman of Gainesville, a young man still in his teens, comes to the front with a valuable invention. It is a money-drawer so ingeniously arranged that by the simple pulling of a spring any piece of money, from a nickel to a dollar, can be secured at once, and also any amount of change one might wish. If desired to get change for any bill, in any possible way, embracing any number of coins of different denominations, it can be obtained in a second of time, and there is not a need of glancing at it to see if correct, for it can't be wrong.

The First Thermometer.

[Professor Taft.]

It seems now certain that the first inventor or the thermometer was Galileo. His thermometer was an air thermometer, consisting of a bulb with a tube dipping into a vessel of liquid. The first use to which it was applied was to ascertain the temperature of the human body. The patient took the bulb in his mouth, and the air, expanding, forced the liquid down the tube, the liquid descending as the temperature of the bulb rose. From the height at which the liquid finally stood in the tube, the physician could judge whether or not the disease was of the nature of a fever.